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### BUTLER'S BOND BILL

The Senate Places Itself on Record in the Matter.

#### A LONG DEBATE ENSUES

It is Declared That Bond Issues Are Illegal Unless the Consent of Congress is First Given—Free Coinage Opponents.

Washington, June 2.—The session of the senate began at 11 o'clock to-day in anticipation of a close struggle and final vote on the Butler bill to prohibit the issue of bonds and a speech on the Dingley tariff bill by Morrill, chairman of the finance committee. The chairman in his prayer referred to the fact that the vice president would, to-day, give his estimable daughter in marriage, and invoked Divine benediction on the bride and bridegroom.

In reporting the militia reorganization bill, Hawley said it would not be called up until next session. Among the bills introduced was one by Cullom of Illinois for a peace monument at Appomattox, Va.

Chandler of New Hampshire offered a resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire into certain alleged irregularities in the Southern judicial district of Indian Territory. Chandler called attention to the peculiarity of the reports that receivers' certificates had been issued by authority of the court, for the construction of the Denison & Northern railway, 104 miles long, no capital being paid in. No action was taken.

Morrill was recognized for a speech on the tariff. His earnest manner and strong voice gave no indication of his advanced age. Morrill referred to the emergency tariff bill passed by the house and said: "The democrats have broken away from the leadership of their president, and while marching to the drum and fife of a North Carolina captain, are in such dread lest the populists should get control of their party that they seem to be in a hurry to become populists themselves."

The senator declared the republican party would make a trade of its principles on the money question. In order to secure higher tariff duties. He predicted the platform of the republican party in 1896 would place every dollar of our money in circulation on a parity with the best dollar in the world and declared the political ground under democratic rule party appears dangerous volcanic. Continuing, he said: "No doubt, had our country been shielded by a sound protective tariff, during the hopeless years of the present democratic administration, much business distress and woe of unemployed labor might have been averted; but another adverse and sore bewitchery of all business affairs of the United States hardly less potent than a free trade tariff has been the unceasing agitation of the free coinage of silver at one ratio that would not fail to reduce the standard value of our money, as well as the whole fabric of public and private credit to half its present value."

"An invitation from commercial nations to join in a cooperative agreement for the larger money use of silver would be accepted by the republican administration, but it would be more desirable that the United States should receive, rather than offer an invitation, as the American production of silver is comparatively so large that any initiatory step on our part might subject us to the charge of being inspired by the thrifty purpose of securing a better market for our annual domestic product."

"Were it as certain as some extreme silver advocates represent, that no cooperative agreement among leading nations for a larger use of silver can be obtained, that fact alone would be cogent and sufficient reason why the United States should decline to stultify itself by embarking single-handed in an experiment so reckless and so distrustful as to be shunned and coolly rejected by statesmen of every enlightened nation. But this hopeless representation of the silver question in Europe is untrue. The trend of public opinion in Germany and Great Britain favors a tolerance of the question."

In reporting a bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, Morgan asked that Dec. 14 next be fixed for considering the bill, but Pettigrew objected. Debate was then resumed on the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. Vilas and George opposing the report.

At 1 p. m. the Butler bond bill was taken up. The Indian conference report going over. Aldrich offered the following amendment as an additional section to follow that prohibiting the issue of bonds:

"Unless in case of emergency it is necessary, in the opinion of the president of the United States and the secretary of the treasury, to issue bonds in accordance with the provisions of existing laws, to preserve the public credit or to meet obligations of the United States created by such existing law which cannot otherwise be met, and all such bonds, when so issued, shall first be offered at public sale."

Before the debate proceeded Hill suggested that a vote on the Brown resolution, declaring issues of future bonds illegal, should follow the vote on the Butler prohibitory bill. Brown assented and Butler wanted 6 p. m. to-morrow fixed as the time for the vote on the Brown resolution. Hill insisted, however, that the "whole bond business" should be cleared from the floor to-day. Objections were made and no agreement was effected. Brown then resumed his speech of yesterday, discussing bonds and free silver coinage.

Brown was followed by his Utah colleague, Cannon. They had occupied different positions on the Dingley tariff bill, the former having voted for and the latter against the consideration. Cannon replied to strictures made on the five republican senators voting against the Dingley bill. He resented the charge of insincerity. He characterized the tariff bill as an "iniquity and monstrosity of legislation," sectional and unjust. He had been actuated by his conscience and by his constituents. The five republican senators who voted against the tariff bill, he said, have all the consolation they need, each having received the endorsement of his people at home. Cannon referred to the choice of Senators Carter and Mantle of Montana, Du-

bois of Idaho, Teller of Colorado and Sims as delegates to the national convention.

"The sentiment of the great intermountain states is for the free coinage of silver," declared Cannon in impassioned tones, "and they look to the leadership of Henry M. Teller, rather than to that of the distinguished senator from Ohio," (Sherman). Cannon added that any man from that section who drew his inspiration from Sherman and Morrill would be rejected by his people.

At this point a report from the house was received as to the passage of the river and harbor bill over the president's veto. Vest asked that the bill and veto be taken up as soon as the vote on the bond bill was taken.

Sherman objected unless an agreement on the filled cheese bill was made. Thereupon Vest gave notice that he would move to take up the river and harbor bill and veto to-morrow. Before continuing the bond debate, Butler sought to have 5 o'clock p. m. to-day fixed for the vote on the bond bill, but Teller objected on the ground that the present agreement for a vote before adjournment was ample. Allison spoke briefly on the bond bill. He said it was well known that the bill could not be made a law. It was agreed, he said, that the borrowing of money for the government was solely a legislative power, except as the statutes conferred that power on the executive branch. Under the circumstances the adoption of the Brown resolution would be a repeal of the only law allowing the executive to borrow money on bonds.

Allison reviewed the causes leading up to the bond law of 1875, which was intended to overcome the instability and panic following the war. He denied the assertion made during the debate that the bonds under the law of 1875 were for the sole purpose of redeeming greenbacks and then canceling them, after which the bond power ceased. On the contrary, he said, it was to be a continuous power, to give stability to values. No part of the people could be benefited by a fluctuating, unstable and depreciated monetary currency. No experiment should be made in repealing the very law which brought stability. As to the seigniorage from silver, Allison showed that seigniorage could not arise until after the silver was coined; that the present mint capacity was restricted to forty or fifty millions a year and that, on that basis, the seigniorage would be limited to twelve or fifteen millions. So, he said, senators were playing horse with the great question of the government's paper money. They were running the hazard of going back to a paper basis not convertible into coin. In a sharp colloquy with Butler, Mr. Allison declared his opposition to free money and to the indignity by which the pending bill sought to take a step towards free silver coinage without waiting for legislative action.

"I believe that the United States cannot open its mints to the free coinage of silver without becoming a monometallic nation; that it cannot take this step without an agreement with other nations," said Allison, "and I will continue to vote against the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 by this country alone."

Chandler deprecated the spirit and manner of the author of the bill (Butler) who had made threats and had talked of revolution and bloodshed. Butler arose to disclaim such utterances. Chandler insisted that the senator's language had conveyed indirect threats and had tended to revolution and bloodshed. Chandler held up a newspaper, which he said was the Caucasian, published by Butler in North Carolina, and which contained extreme and vituperative attacks on Sherman and others with whom Butler was in daily intercourse. As to the bond issues, Chandler declared that the president and the secretary of the treasury were men of sterling personal integrity. No one charges a misappropriation or embezzlement of the funds which had been raised by the sale of bonds.

"I am thankful that two-thirds of the senators on this side of the chamber," said Chandler, "will vote against this bill. And I ask senators who participated in the election of President Cleveland and who are of the party of John G. Carlisle, to join with us in at least one vote to protect our honor and credit."

Pettigrew rose to challenge a published statement that, although an advocate of free silver coinage, he had agreed to support "McKinley and 'sound money'" in order to become a delegate to the national convention. Pettigrew declared that the report was false.

Teller pointed out that the pending bill had no connection with the free coinage of silver. He denied also the right of Chandler to speak for the republican party in favoring a continuance of bond issues. The American people, he believed, were not in favor of increasing the public debt in time of peace. Teller referred contemptuously to those "self-satisfied pharisees" who claimed that they were the only ones willing to protect the honor and credit of the country. The senator declared that the silver question, whose death and burial had been predicted, was a most lively corpse. State after state had declared, in convention, for silver. The great democratic party was ready to inscribe on its banner "Free silver coinage." "What the republican party will do at St. Louis, I do not know," said Teller; "but I believe I know enough of the sentiment of the West and of the plain people of the country, to say that the party that inscribes on its banner 'the gold standard' is doomed to defeat."

Burrows opposed the bill on the ground that it was a virtual repeal of the resumption act. "Before I would vote for a bill carrying such dishonor," exclaimed Burrows, "I would rather, a thousand times, that the country should go down in the awful storm of war. I will never raise my hand to remove the last part that sustains the credit of my country." (Applause.) Palmer urged that the bill sought to achieve free silver at the cost of the credit of the country.

It was 6:30 o'clock when the voting began. Allen moved to table the amendment. It was a test of the two opposing elements. The amendment was tabled, yeas, 32; nays, 25, the individual vote being identical that on the final passage. Aldrich offered another amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to impair the obligation of the United States to redeem in coin outstanding

(Continued on Second Page.)

### MORRIS PARK EVENT

Hastings Wins the Belmont Stakes, With Handspring Second.

#### WITNESSED BY HUNDREDS

Hamilton II Comes in Third—The Two Leaders Have Come Together Before Races in Other Cities and Sports of the Day.

New York, June 2.—The attendance at Morris park to-day was large and the enthusiasm over the Belmont stakes, in which Hastings beat Handspring by a short head, was greater than had been witnessed at the park for many a day. Twice before had these cracks met and each had won a victory. As a 2-year-old Hastings had beaten the Dwyer horse by a long margin, and only a short time ago Handspring crossed the wire in front of the Belmont colts after a hard struggle. Even now when the rubber has been won, none is able to say to whom belongs the laurels. In this race four went to the post, but only two were considered in the betting. Handspring was an odds-on favorite. The start was prompt, Handspring taking the lead over Belmont's horse, which is a slow beginner, and was kept under a double whip by Sims. The first half was run in the slow time of 55 seconds, and even as they mounted the hill the Dwyer colt was kept from going out. Meanwhile Hastings had gained somewhat on his rival, about a length and a half showing between them at the three-quarters. They had the mile post 1:40. Then Sims gave Handspring his head and for the moment the big chestnut swerved. Hastings came up and then began one of the greatest races ever seen. They ran almost locked during the last three furlongs, going the distance in the remarkably fast time of 3:14 seconds. Hastings gradually worked down his rival and passed under the wire with his head in front amid the shouts of 10,000 people. Griffin, who had the mount, won a clever race.

Mid-Dutch Skater won, Aurelian second, Intermission third; time, 1:41.3. Five furlongs—Abuse won, Cassella second, Titmouse third; time, 1:14.3. Frivolity stakes, four and a half furlongs—Golden Dwyer won, Wings Foot second, Cockermoney third; time, 3:33. The Belmont stakes, one mile and three furlongs—Hastings, 125 (Griffin), 1 to 5, won; Handspring (Sims), 3 to 5, second, Hamilton II, 110 (Taral), 10 to 1, third; time, 2:24.5. Five furlongs—Salvado won, St. Bartholomew second, Eldon third; time, 1:58.1. One mile—The Swain won, Paladine second, Sue Kittle third; time, 1:41.3.

At San Francisco. San Francisco, June 2.—Half mile—Dolce won, Bayard second, Granexia third; time, 1:04.4. Five furlongs—Gracie S. won, Durango second, Fleet third; time, 1:08.4. One and one-sixteenth miles—Red Glen won, Faros second, Don Caesar third; time, 1:51. Six furlongs—Mirambo won, George Rose second, Banjo third; time, 1:56. One mile—T. Chess won, Warrago second, F. Sweetheart third; time, 1:42.5. Six furlongs—Le Flecha won, Masero second, Flammler third; time, 1:17. Six furlongs—Road Warner won, Geraldine second, Thelma third; time, none given.

At Cincinnati. Cincinnati, June 2.—Five furlongs—White Front won, Imp second, Charma third; time, 1:01.3. Seven furlongs—The Commoner won, Trilby second, Paradise third; time, 1:27.5. Five furlongs, 2-year-olds—George Rose won, Gray Wing second, Fugalar third; time, 1:01.3. Mile, selling—Le Banjo won, Rasper second, Coorga third; time, 1:42.3. Mile and 50 yards—Moyley won, Ace second, Probaco third; time, 1:44.5. Mile—Fred Barr won, Judge Denny second, Amusement third; time, 1:41.

At Lake Side. Lake Side, Ind., June 2.—Six furlongs—Major Dripps won, Cunarder second, Tamerlane third; time, 1:17. Four and a half furlongs—Siegfried won, Vanessa second, Snag third; time, 3:56. One and one-sixteenth miles—Otho won, Longdale second, Gay Gallop third; time, 1:49. Six furlongs—Simmons won, H. Henry second, Nannie D. third; time, 1:15. Five and a half furlongs—Rubberneck won, Weala second, Santa Cruz third; time, 1:08.5. Six furlongs—B. F. Fly, Jr., won, Eagle Byd second, Warren Leland third; time, 1:10.3.

Baseball Tuesday. At Boston—2; Louisville, 10. At New York—8; Chicago, 5. At Brooklyn—2; St. Louis, 1. At Washington—4; Cleveland, 6. At Philadelphia—3; Cincinnati, 14. At Baltimore—10; Pittsburg, 3.

The following table shows the standing of the clubs in the National League:

Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. Ct.
Baltimore	37	24	.609
Cleveland	33	21	.609
Cincinnati	38	21	.646
Boston	35	21	.621
Philadelphia	38	22	.632
Brooklyn	35	18	.660
Pittsburg	34	18	.659
Washington	36	17	.677
Chicago	35	18	.662
New York	37	18	.677
St. Louis	37	11	.771
Louisville	37	9	.808

The Arizona Hikers. Tucson, Ariz., June 2.—In the national circuit races here to-day three amateur Arizona and two coast professional records were broken and the world's record for two-thirds of a mile was approached within two seconds and would have been surpassed but for the slackening speed of the pacemaker on the back stretch. The race was won by C. R. Coulter of San Francisco in 1:27.

The mile handicap professional was won by Coulter of San Francisco, scratch, in 2:12.24. There were six contestants who were within a yard of each other at the finish. Two-thirds of a mile—C. B. Coulter of San Francisco won, D. K. Barker, Detroit, second, McFarland third; time, 1:25. Mile, handicap, professional—Coulter, scratch, won, McFarland, San Jose, (20), second, Winestert (66), third; time, 2:12.24. Mile, open, amateur—Ed Johnson, Tucson,

won; Albert Cooper second; time, 2:14. Two miles, amateur handicap—Fred Osterloh (270), won; Albert Cooper (120), second; Ed Johnson (scratch), third; time, 5:17.

Wales' Yacht Wins. London, June 2.—The Prince of Wales' cutter Britannia won the race for the larger yachts in the Harwich regatta to-day, of the royal Harwich Yacht club. The times of the yachts at the finish were: Britannia, 4h, 11m, 52s; Satanita, 4h, 40m, 05s; Alisa, 4h, 41m, 15s.

#### TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

Life and State Diplomas Granted to a Number of Pupils. Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, June 2.—The state board of education to-day adopted a plan of allowing graduates of certain accredited high schools entrance into state educational institutions with out examination. The scheme is one that has been in vogue in many of the eastern and middle states and has proved a success, as it serves to unify to some extent various educational institutions. The high schools of Anaconda, Butte, Helena, Great Falls and Missoula were put on the accredited list, it being shown to the satisfaction of the board that the courses of study of these schools were high enough to allow the graduates to enter the freshman class of either the state university or the agricultural college.

The board to-day granted state diplomas to the following: C. W. Birchard, Twin Bridges; Miss Josie B. Duke, Gardiner. Life diplomas were granted to Miss Annie Douglas, Miss Virginia Douglas, Anaconda; Louis Terwilliger, Townsend; Miss Millie M. Darby, Dillon; Mrs. Emma M. Glenn, E. C. Hastings, Helena; D. C. Van Buren, White Sulphur Springs. Mrs. Laura E. Howey and Mrs. M. S. Cummins, Helena, were given institute instructor's certificates. Examinations for state and life diplomas will be held in Helena June 25 and 27.

The governor appointed E. R. McNeill, Boulder, on the board of trustees of the deaf and dumb school, to take the place of M. H. Parker, whose term expired. Mr. Parker did not wish to be reappointed.

#### BILL GAY.

His Petitions Are in the Hands of the Governor—The Prisoner Is Confident.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Helena, June 2.—Bill Gay's petitions and affidavits were presented to Governor Richards this morning by W. F. Sanders. There are 61 petitions, from nearly every part of the state, containing about 4,500 names. One petition from Anaconda has about 400, while there are larger petitions from Butte and Helena. Many prominent citizens have signed the petitions and the governor has received scores of letters, some from well-known persons, asking him to commute Gay's sentence to life imprisonment.

The governor began to look over the papers to-day. It is thought he will not reach a decision until Friday or Saturday. Gay is confident that the governor will commute his sentence. He claims to have a letter from one associate justice of the United States court who states that he regrets the court was unable to grant the petition for a writ of error, from the examination of the record he (the justice) thinks Gay might have been innocent of murder in the first degree. The letter will go before the governor. If the governor does not grant commutation Gay will hang Monday; if he does, a respite will be granted until the state board of pardons either confirms or rejects the action of the governor.

Traffic in Silver. New York, June 2.—The steamship St. Louis will take out 215,000 ounces of silver to-morrow. The Orizaba, from Tampico, Mexico, brought 200,000 ounces of silver and gold.

### PENNOYER IS MAYOR

#### THE OREGON ELECTION RETURNS COME SLOWLY.

Populist Vanderburg Goes to Congress From the First—The Second in Doubt—The Senate Is Republican.

Portland, Ore., June 2.—Returns from yesterday's election are still incomplete, and it will be 24 hours before definite results are known. Ex-Governor Pennoyer has been elected mayor of Portland by a plurality of about 1,200.

Returns from the interior to-day show large populist gains in nearly every county in the state. The republicans have elected Bean supreme judge by from 5,000 to 10,000. At 10 o'clock the two congressmen are in doubt, the contest being between the republican and the populist nominees in both districts. The First district gives Tongue, republican, 7,694; Vanderburg, populist, 7,645; Myers, democrat, 3,264. The vote in the Second district gives Ellis, republican, 1,929; Quinn, populist, 1,820; Northrup, independent, 557; Bennett, democrat, 1,606. The legislature will be close, but at the present time the indications favor the republicans. The democrats and populists fused in several counties, and it is possible that the democrats and populists together will have a majority in the house. The senate is republican by at least five majority.

Portland, Ore., June 3.—1 a. m.—W. S. Vanderburg, populist, for congress in the First district is probably elected by about 1,600 plurality. Three-fourths of the vote has been received from the district and shows the following: Tongue, republican, 12,224; Vanderburg, 13,270; Myers, democrat, 4,594. The republican state committee to-night claim they will control both houses of the legislature and have a majority of ten on joint ballot.

Silver Democrats in Kansas. Topeka, Kan., June 2.—Delegates to the democratic state convention to assemble here to-morrow are nearly all in. The fight for silver is practically settled, the administration crowd virtually conceding defeat. Ex-Senator John Martin and David Overmeyer will likely head the delegation-at-large to Chicago. No state ticket is to be named to-morrow. Bland is being talked of for president.

Utah Delegates at Large. Salt Lake, June 2.—The democratic primaries held yesterday indicate that Moses Thatcher, O. W. Powers and J. L. Rawlins will be the delegates-at-large to the national convention at Chicago.

### PASS OVER THE VETO

The River and Harbor Bill Goes Through the House, 220 to 60.

#### DOCKERY WANTS TO SPEAK

But the Speaker Says He Can't and He Didn't—Mitchell, a Contesting Republican of New York, Is Easily Seated.

Washington, June 2.—The approaching end of the session was impressed upon the house by several suggestions to-day. A rule from the committee on rules for meetings of the house at 11 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, during the remainder of the session, was adopted.

Dingley of Maine called attention to the fact that several appropriation bills were yet in conference and said he noticed that many members were leaving the city and begged the other members to remain and keep a quorum. His appeal was reinforced by Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee, who said: "In my judgment there is no probability that this session will end before Wednesday of next week and probably not before Friday or Saturday. If we do not keep a quorum we will not get away for a month."

Babcock, chairman of the District of Columbia committee, reported an agreement on the gas bill, which reduced the price of gas in the District to \$1.00 for the government and \$1.10 to private consumers per 1,000 feet, which he estimated would save the citizens \$120,000 a year. The report was adopted, 129 to 29.

The report of the committee on rivers and harbors, recommending the passage of the bill over the president's veto, was made by Chairman Hooker, and read. The reading was followed by applause, most of it on the republican side of the house. Hooker moved the passage of the bill, saying the committee was of the opinion that the president's message covered every possible objection to the bill and the report answered all objection. "Many members have asked for time to debate this matter," said he, "and to yield to their requests would take much time. Without expressing any opinion on the question whether there should be debate and to test the opinion of the house on the question whether debate is necessary I will demand the previous question."

Instantly Dockery of Missouri was demanding recognition. The speaker told him debate was not in order. Members were shouting, "Vote," "Vote."

Dockery shouted: "The gentleman agreed with me yesterday to have debate on this bill. This is unfair, unjust, unmanly."

The house demanded the previous question, 178 to 60, by a rising vote. Only 46 rose to sustain a request for the yeas and nays.

"Under the rules the vote on the passage of the bill must be taken by yeas and nays," the speaker announced.

"Is there no rule by which we can have debates?" asked Dockery.

"Not if the house orders the contrary," said the speaker.

And the house has so ordered—to stifle debate," responded Dockery.

The bill was passed by a vote of 220 to 60. Among the announcements made for absent members was one that Crisp of Georgia would have voted to pass the bill over the veto if present. An effort made by Hooker to secure the printing of 10,000 copies of the river and harbor veto and the committee's reply was blocked by objection.

Long, republican, Kansas, called up the contested election case of the Eighth New York district, the majority report being to unseat Walsh, democrat, and seat Mitchell, the republican.

The democrats who voted to pass the bill over the veto were: Bankhead, Alabama; Berry, Kentucky; Buck, Louisiana; Catlings, Mississippi; Clarke, Alabama; Cobb, Missouri; Cooper, Florida; Cooper, Texas; Culberson, Texas; Cummings, New York; Denny, Mississippi; Dinsmore, Arkansas; Elliot, Virginia; Elliott, South Carolina; Fitzgerald, Massachusetts; Kendall, Kentucky; Kyle, Mississippi; Latimer, South Carolina; Lester, Georgia; Little, Arkansas; McCulloch, Arkansas; McMillin, Tennessee; McKee, Arkansas; Meyer, Louisiana; Money, Mississippi; Ogden, Louisiana; Owens, Kentucky; Price, Louisiana; Robertson, Louisiana; Sparkman, Florida; Strait, South Carolina; Talbert, South Carolina; Terry, Arkansas; Turner, Georgia; Tyler, Virginia; Underwood, Alabama; Washington, Tennessee; Williams, Mississippi; Wilson, South Carolina—39.

The republicans who voted against passing the bill over the veto were: Allen, Utah; Anderson, Tennessee; Andrews, Nebraska; Baker, New Hampshire; Brown, Tennessee; Calderhead, Kansas; Connelly, Illinois; Grout, Vermont; Hager, Iowa; Hainer, Nebraska; Hepburn, Iowa; Leighly, Indiana; Linney, North Carolina; Long, Kansas; McCall, Tennessee; McClure, Ohio; McEwan, New Jersey; Pearson, North Carolina; Pitney, New Jersey; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Seale, North Carolina; Shafrath, Colorado; Sherman, New York; Strodre, Nebraska; Tracewell, Indiana; Updegraff, Iowa—28.

Long, republican, Kansas, called up the contested election case of the Eighth New York district, the majority report being to unseat Walsh, democrat, and seat Mitchell, republican.

The debate consisted largely of the discussion of technicalities, although there were incidental attacks upon the defenses of Tammany hall. On a rising vote the resolution to seat Mitchell was adopted, 138 to 32. On the roll call the vote was 162 to 39. Mitchell took the oath of office as soon as the vote had been announced.

Boutelle made a partial report on the naval bill. A further conference on the battleships bill was ordered. The fortifications bill was reported from the conference by Hainer, republican, Nebraska. The adoption of the report was prevented by Ken, populist, Nebraska, who made the point of no quorum, and the house, at 5:40 p. m., adjourned.